(b) whether Government planned to add 70000 MW of coal-fired super thennal plants during the Eleventh Five Year Plan which may cause further emission of carbon;

(c) if so, the details of action taken or planned by Government to bring considerable reduction of carbon emission, to save the country from climate change; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The total CO_2 emissions for the year 1994 were 817 million tonnes. This was communicated by India in the First National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2004. No year was official estimates of CO_2 emissions have been made.

(b) to (d) Government has planned to add a total capacity of 78577 MW in Eleventh Five Year Plan, out of which, only 52905 MW is based on coal fired thermal plants. During the Eleventh Plan, a capacity of 8060 MW based on supercritical technology is proposed to be installed. With the adoption of supercritical technology, efficiency gain of about 2% is possible over sub-critical units thereby reducing emissions of carbon dioxide. A capacity addition of about 16553 MW from Hydro and 3880 MW from Nuclear is also envisaged in Eleventh Plan which would help in reducing the carbon dioxide emissions.

Rural electrification in Jharkhand

1636. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) by when total rural electrification in Jharkhand would be achieved;

(b) the target set for 2007, 2008 and 2009;

(c) the number of villages that would be electrified in each of those years; and

(d) whether there would be sufficient electricity for uninterrupted supply to these villages and if not, how Govenrment propose to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) As on 17-8-2007, 20,204 villages are yet to be electrified out of total inhabited 29,354. villages. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), Rural Electrification Corporation has received 22 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) out of which 13 are under implementation in Phase-I of the scheme. 13 DPRs cover 8,727 un-electrified villages. The balance DPRs are yet to be sanctioned covering 11,010 electrified villages. The implementation of balance projects under RGGVY can be considered only after the scheme. is approved for continuation in the Eleventh Plan.

(d) Electrification being a concurrent subject, State Government has to ensure availability of sufficient and uninterrupted supply to the villagers.

Section-43 of Electricity Act, 2003 provides that every Distribution Licensee shall on an application by the owner or occupier of premises, give supply of electricity to such premises, within one month after receipt of the application requiring such supply.

RGGVY has stipulated that "States must make adequate arrangements for supply of electricity and there should be no discrimination in the hours of supply between rural and urban households".

Renovation of institutions under CSIR

†1637. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many institutions under Council for Scientific and Industrial Research were renovated during 2006;

(b) if so, which are those institutions and the amount of expenditure incurred on their renovation;

(c) whether the functioning of those institutions has improved after their renovation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The name of the CSIR laboratories and the expenditure incurred on renovation for the year 2006-07 is provided in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the Tenth Plan, CSIR implemented and operated 2 Schemes namely: (i) "Building a Scientific Knowledge Grid: ICT Infrastructure and Services for CSIR Laboratories (ICT)"; and (ii) "Renovation, Refurbishing and Rehabilitation of CSIR laboratories Building and its Infrastructure (IRR)". The implementation of these renovation programmes helped CSIR institutes to strengthen their infrastructure and refurbish and rehabilitate their services and utilities. In the case of ICT, the scientists and staff were provided internet enabled desktop computers and also many laboratories were prepared to setup video conferencing facility. Overall, the ICT infrastructures created enabling environment for preparing the laboratories for e-governance/e-management of their R & D programmes. As per IRR Scheme, these laboratories renovated their civil works based infrastructure.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.